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ABSTRACT

This is a content outline for global history published as part of the social studies "Minimum Learning Essentials" for New York City junior high school students. The outline is intended to provide students with an understanding of the continuity of world history and civilization based on geographical, social, political, cultural, and historical factors. (APM)

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Global History
Content Outline

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Global History: Content Outline is being distributed to the High Schools for inclusion in the experimental curriculum bulletin Minimum Learning Essentials: Social Studies and to ninth grades in intermediate schools and junior high schools

The Performance Objectives (minimum learning essentials) which correspond to this content outline will be distributed at a later date.

Acknowledgments

Global History: Content Outline is a project of the Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Charlotte Frank, Executive Director

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*These acknowledgments have already been included in the front matter of the high school booklet distributed previously.

GLOBAL HISTORY CONTENT OUTLINE EVALUATION

1. What additions, deletions or changes in sequence would you recommend for each theme?

Theme I: Many Factors Influence the Development of Civilizations.

Theme II: Early Civilizations and Cultures Developed Around the World.

Theme III: Changes in Thought and Actions Led to the Emergence.

Theme IV: Developing Democratic and Nationalist Movements Have Had an Effect Around the World.

Theme V: The Industrial Revolution Had Global Impact.

Theme VI: Nineteenth Century Imperialism Affected the Imperial Powers and the Colonies.

Theme VII: Wars, Efforts for Peace, and Revolution in the 20th Century.

Theme VIII: Economic, Political and Cultural Changes in the Post-War World Affects Our Lives Today.

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2. What do you consider to be the overall strengths and/or weaknesses of this Global History Outline?

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3. What difficulties do you anticipate in the implementation of this course?

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4. What types of learning activities would you recommend for the final curriculum document?

_____

_____

5. What are your recommendations for making this course meet students' needs?

_____

_____

Please return this evaluation sheet to:

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OVERVIEW GLOBAL HISTORY

The importance of world ecosystems in our lives today is making us more and more aware of global interrelationships throughout history. Great technological, economic, sociological and cultural relationships and interactions are occurring among regions of the globe at an increasingly accelerated pace. To be an educated person on the planet Earth in the latter part of the 20th century, one must be cognizant of the cultural and political regions of the world in the past and present and more importantly, of the continuing relationships of these regions to each other within an historical framework. This cultural - political - historical world perspective is a basis for understanding the major global problems which the world faces. This global history course gives students a background for attempting to understand problems and for thinking creatively about solutions.

The new three-semester Global History course provides a chronological framework that retains several area studies while adding others such as Latin America and identifies major world events, movements, interrelationships, and issues. It is an historical - cultural approach, which seeks to develop specific competencies including understanding the individual's involvement in the world systems (biologically, ecologically, historically and socio-culturally) and the effects of global interdependence on the individual decision (oil - gasoline). This global approach can provide an understanding of the continuity of world history and civilization based on geographical, social, political, cultural and historical factors which have contributed to the development of civilization.

After an introduction to develop an understanding of the world as a geographical and socio-cultural environment, the students will study the cultural areas of the world based on pervasive themes of human behavior which emphasize cross-cultural concepts. The second segment deals with a chronological - thematic look at the globe from early civilizations to the present, emphasizing political, economic, technological, and cultural themes. Finally, students will consider common major world problems including government, ecology, urbanization, energy, and population growth.

The Global History course as part of the New York City public schools total social studies program is designed to provide knowledge - acquisition, both past and present, skill development and positive attitudinal formation necessary to prepare young people for both self-fulfillment and full participation in society. More specifically, the program encourages conceptual learning, process education, critical thinking, and values education. The program encourages students to search for and deal with authentic source material, to question, to formulate hypotheses and to test conclusions. It aims to prepare students in citizenship responsibility including a commitment to democratic values, full appreciation of the worth of the individual, the importance of women and minorities in history, and an appreciation of basic human and civil rights. With the increasing emphases on the development of basic skills in secondary education it is most natural that the social studies program emphasize the development of reading, writing, and listening skills. All these ideas and activities cannot be developed in a vacuum, or instead of basic content, they must be developed in relationship with and in support of the basic content.

In response to present needs, the Global History course will deal with the pertinent aspects of an interdependent world in an historical setting, which incorporates the concepts, skills processes, and values that will help our students fulfill their increasing political, social, and economic responsibilities as individuals and world citizens.

THEME I: MANY FACTORS INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATIONS

The first part of this unit introduces the commonalities that exist among peoples and societies and the tools and disciplines that are used to study these commonalities. Personalized experiences should be planned to illustrate these ideas and to stimulate discussion and interest.

The latter part of the unit specifically illustrates the influences of the physical environment on the development of early civilization; then cites examples of how resources and climate affect today's society. If time permits the effects of the physical environment on modern society may be contrasted with their effects on early civilization.

A. The Social Sciences Study People and Societies.

1. The social sciences include geography, history, sociology, economics, political science, anthropology, and psychology.

2. The tools of the social scientists include primary and secondary written source materials, artifacts, oral interviews, realia, maps charts, graphs.

3. Each of the social sciences focuses on different factors in the total environment of a society.

B. The Total Environment Influences Our Development.

1. One's community, natural habitat, and culture make up most of our total environment.

2. We learn to use our environment to meet our need for survival.

3. Our food, clothing, and shelter are influenced by our physical environment and our culture.

4. We move from place to place to better our lives.

5. There have been involuntary movements of people which did not better the lives of those involved.

C. Cultures and Societies Have Many Common Traits.

1. Providing for individual and group needs is a common goal of all peoples.

   - Societies use available human and natural resources to meet their needs and expectations.

   - Governments and legal systems are developed to meet the needs of group living and group survival.

2. Present culture is shaped by the past.

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of the Sumerians and Babylonians in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, Egypt in the Nile Valley, China in the valley of Huang Ho and Harrapa and Mohenjo Daro in the Indus Valley.

4. Mountains, deserts, and rainforests shaped the development of ancient societies, as demonstrated by those in the Andes and Sahara and Arabian deserts.

E. The Physical Environment Affects Societies Today.

1. Special climatic effects on life can be illustrated by the Monsoon in Asia and ocean currents on the coast of Japan, South America, and the Caribbean.

2. The effects of vertical climate changes can be readily seen in South America.

3. Diversity of climate can be illustrated by the Soviet Union.

4. Resources such as fresh water are crucial factors today.

THEME II: EARLY CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES DEVELOPED AROUND THE WORLD

A. Sumerian Civilization Made Many Contributions.

1. These include cuneiform writing, a number system based on the unit 60, and the arch used in architecture.

2. They developed the concept of the city-state.

B. Babylonians Adapted and Built Upon the Sumerian Civilization.

1. They developed a code of law.

2. They focused on the science of astronomy.

3. They were noted for religious literature.

C. Egypt Developed a Civilization in the Nile Valley.

1. Egypt was a highly centralized state.

2. Egypt developed a complex system of government, a calendar, a system of writing (hieroglyphics), monumental architecture, and advances in mathematics.

D. The Ancient Hebrews Developed Judaism.

1. This was the first widespread monotheistic religion.

2. Judaism is based on the study of the Torah (The First Five Books of the Old Testament) and the Ten Commandments.

3. Other basic beliefs of Judaism are the compassionate nature of God and belief in the brotherhood of all mankind.

4. The ideas of Judaism greatly influenced early Christianity and Islam.

5. The practice of Judaism today is interpreted differently by Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform movements.

E. How Did Civilizations Develop in the Mediterranean Region?

1. Through trade and the establishment of overseas colonies the Phoenicians spread elements of their civilization - a written alphabet, record keeping, and new products such as glass.

2. The Greeks established a humanistic civilization characterized by the first democracy and developments in law, art, architecture, literature, and philosophy.

   - Sparta and Athens represent two contrasting views of the relationship between people and their government.
   - Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle developed the foundations of modern western philosophy.
   - Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Sappho made significant contributions to literature, drama, and poetry. The Greek polytheistic religion had a great influence on the arts.
   - The Greeks made significant contributions in the areas of historical study, architecture, sculpture, math, and science as shown by the work of Herodotus, Phidias, Pythagoras, and Archimedes.
   - Alexander the Great helped diffuse Hellenistic culture to many other areas and brought Eastern cultural developments to the Mediterranean world.

3. The Romans established a world empire and disseminated Mediterranean culture throughout the regions they controlled. (27 BC - AD 395)

   - The Roman Senate was a model for the later development of representative government.
   - The legacy of Rome includes the Pax Romana, Roman law (the twelve tables), architecture (roads, aqueducts, marble buildings, architectural forms), historical writing (Livy, Plutarch, Tacitus), science (Galen, Ptolemy), and language (Latin and its influences on Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English).
   - Christianity became the major religion of the western world.
     - The Old Testament, the philosophy of Jesus, and the writing of his disciples form the basis of Christianity.
     - The basic beliefs of Christians include the brotherhood of man, the idea of one God, the ten commandments, and the concept of salvation.
     - A great diversity of belief exists among Christian sects relating to the question of the divinity of Jesus, the means of salvation, the role of the clergy, use of the vernacular in services, and interpretation of doctrine.

F. How Did India Develop a Civilization?

1. In India, religion has influenced all elements of culture and society.

2. Hinduism is not only a religious system, it is also a social and economic system.

- The goal of Hindus is to reach nirvana (freedom from ignorance, suffering, and illusion) through successive reincarnations relating to caste (varna) and occupational sub-castes (jatis)
- In addition to reincarnation, the basic beliefs of the Hindus include the ideas of ahimsa (respect for all life forms), karma (fate), and dharma (duty).
- Hierarchy in social relationships is a crucial part of the caste system.
- Under Hinduism it is the duty of the person to follow the occupation of his jati and to provide needed services through exchange with other jatis. However, increasingly there is creation of new jatis (e.g., soldier jati) enabling some change.

3. Buddhism spread from India throughout Asia.

- Buddhism evolved as a reform of Hinduism.
- The beliefs of the Buddhists include the "Four Noble Truths" and the "Eight Fold Path" as formulated by Gautama Buddha.
- Buddhism has taken different forms in Southeast Asia, China, and Japan.

4. Islam has had a very important influence on Indian society.

5. The people of India made significant contributions in the fields of literature, art, architecture, mathematics, and religion.

G. How Did China Develop a Civilization?

1. The philosophy of Confucius played a vital role in the structure of ancient Chinese society.

2. Confucianism is a philosophy which stresses order and harmony in this world.

- Confucianism stresses the need for structured relationships in family life and government.
- Other Confucian concepts include the Golden Rule, the Middle Way, respect for ancestors, and respect for the aged.
- Confucianism has been reinterpreted by each generation to the present.

3. Other religions such as Buddhism and Taoism have had an important role in Chinese culture.

4. The Chinese have made significant contributions in the areas of written language, art, architecture, science, and technology.

H. How Did Japanese Civilization Evolve?

1. Japan developed a distinctive culture based in large part on Chinese ideas and culture.

2. Shintoism, the samurai code (bushido), and Buddhism play a significant role in the lives of the Japanese people.

3. The Japanese developed literature, art, and architecture reflecting a unique culture.

I. How Did Civilization Develop in Southeast Asia?

1. Southeast Asia was settled by migrations of people from South and Central China, India, and the islands of the Pacific.

2. The original cultures were changed through interaction and the conditions of the area.

J. How Did Civilization Develop in Africa South of the Sahara?

1. Ghana, Mali, and Songhai developed empires in West Africa.

2. The empires of Kush and Zimbabwe were notable in East and South Africa.

3. Among the contributions of the early African kingdoms were advances in iron-making, sculpture, and statecraft.

4. European and Arab intervention interrupted African development at a critical period.

5. The slave trade affected African development in those kingdoms engaging in the trade and those from which slaves were taken.

K. How Did Islamic Civilization Develop?

1. The religious ideas of Mohammed motivated conquests which spread through the Middle East, North Africa, South Europe, and Central, South, and Southeast Asia.

2. Islam is a monotheistic religion which demands a complete surrender to God (Allah).

- Elements of Judaism and Christianity are found in the Koran, the Holy Book of Islam.
- Muslim life is based upon the "Five Pillars": recitation of "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet."; prayer five times a day; observance of a fast period in the month of Ramadan; at least one pilgrimage to Mecca; and the giving of alms.
- Islam is divided into many sects of which the two largest are Sunnis and Shiites.

3. An existing power vacuum was a factor which facilitated the rapid Muslim conquest.

4. Political and cultural life was based on the new religion.

5. The Muslim world made many cultural and scientific advances. Illustrations are: architecture (the Alhambra); art (mosaics); literature (The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and The Arabian Nights); medicine (Avicenna); mathematics (arabic numerals and the transmission of Indian mathematical knowledge); and practical science (scientific methods in farming and manufacture).

L. How Did Civilization Develop in Mesoamerica?

1. The Mayas developed a system of writing, constructed pyramids, temples, and monuments,

devised a calendar, and worked out a mathematical system which included the use of zero.

2. The Aztecs were able engineers as illustrated by the dikes, causeways, and canals at their capital city which was built on an island.

3. The Incas organized an empire based on an excellent system of roads and communications. They also were excellent architects and engineers.

4. The Spanish and Portuguese conquests changed the indigenous civilizations.

THEME III: CHANGES IN THOUGHT AND ACTION LED TO THE EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN WORLD

A. The Middle Ages Was a Transitional Period in European History.

1. The Catholic Church dominated in the West and the Christian Byzantine Empire dominated in the East.

2. The invasion of the Germanic and Hunnish tribes resulted in the fall of the Western Roman Empire. However, the Eastern Roman Empire survived much longer as the Hellenized Byzantine Empire.

3. The Byzantine Empire made contributions to European culture - the Justinian Code of Law, significant contributions in art, architecture, literature, religion, and trade.

4. The Church in the Middle Ages was a social and political as well as a religious institution.

5. Fuedalism was a political system which defined the relationship between rulers and their vassals.

6. The manorial system defined economic relationships between the serfs who tilled the land and the lords who gave them protection.

7. A characteristic of the Middle Ages was the growth of towns as centers of trade, crafts and industry.

8. Concern for the development of intellectual life was reflected in the establishment of universities.

9. During the Middle Ages vernacular literature was created.

10. The Crusades influenced life in the middle ages. The Crusades were military actions which attempted to free the Holy Land and resulted in a gradual breakdown of Medieval Society.

11. The contact between the East and West was heightened during the Crusades leading to the desire for more trade and the exchange of ideas.

- Trade routes extended through Europe to Italy, across the Mediterranean from Italy to the Middle East and from the Middle East to and from India.
- The West desired goods such as silk, spices and porcelain from the East and the East desired goods such as furs and wood from the West.
- Contacts between Muslims and Europeans resulted in the introduction of scientific ideas and technology into Europe.

B. Rapid Change Increased Global Contacts.

1. The Renaissance was a re-awakening of interest in humanity and the creative arts.

   - There was a renewed interest in classical civilizations.
   - Scientific curiosity and humanist philosophy in monasteries and universities in the west was a result of renewed interest and increased contact with Greek, Roman, and Arabic influences.
   - The writings of Marco Polo, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Lope de Vega, and Shakespeare showed interests similar to Greek, Roman and Arabic writers.
   - The activities of Leonardo da Vinci show the new interests of "The Renaissance Man."
   - The use of vernacular languages for literature and printing became important.
   - Elements of the medieval heritage such as universities and the rudiments of science became more important.
   - There was renewed emphasis on the secular aspects of life.
   - The Renaissance became a bridge to modern times.

2. The emergence of the modern world was influenced by cross-cultural contacts. Europeans gained knowledge of technical improvements from the East.

   - Chinese printing was adopted and improved upon in Europe with the introduction of moveable type, making books cheaper and more accessible.
   - The introduction of gunpowder (previously invented in China) helped enable rulers to control unified national states.
   - The use of the Arabic mariners' compass enabled Europeans to travel beyond coastal waters.

3. Increased trade helped finance artistic patronage.

   - The wealth of merchants supported the artistic efforts of Michelangelo, Rembrandt, the Mogul miniaturists, and the Chinese porcelain makers.
   - The subject matter of artists reflected the commercial interests of the time.

4. Increased trade helped finance monumental architecture.

   - Important architectural works were built in Florence (the Pitti and Uffizi palaces), India (the Taj Mahal and the Red Port), China (The Imperial Palace), Peru (the Cathedrals of Lima and Cuzco).
   - Architecture in this period reflected the political, commercial and scientific interests of the time.
   - Some major architectural works show definite cultural cross currents in style.
     . The Taj Majal was built by a Mogul ruler with the help of Persian, Turkish, French, and Italian workers.
     . The Cathedral at Lima, Peru has moorish windows showing Arabic-Spanish influences.
     . The Cathedral at Cuzco, Peru has carvings showing Inca-Spanish influences.

5. In the Reformation and Counter-Reformation movements, new ways were devised to interpret the European Christian heritage in terms of humanism, science, individualism, and nationalism.

   - Erasmus, Luther, Zwingli, Calvin and Henry VIII contributed to the religious movement opposed to the prevailing Roman Catholic doctrine.
   - Ignatius Loyola represented the reaffirmation of the ideas of the Roman Catholic Church in the Counter-Reformation.

6. The Inquisition was an organization used by the Roman Catholic Church to force adherence to its doctrine. The Inquisition affected Jews, Muslims and Christians.

7. The scientific revolution in Europe was conducive to inquiry and change.

   - European scientific thinking was greatly influenced by contact with the East.
   - Galileo's interest in science brought him into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church.
   - The works of Harvey, Vesalius, Copernicus and Kepler were important contributions to the scientific revolution.

8. Nation states developed as a result of increased wealth, centralized forms of political power and the consolidation of rule within specific countries.

   - Spain, England, France and Russia were important powers among European countries.
   - Power was achieved by wars of conquest supported by the merchant class. Kings subjugated lesser nobles and worked out relationships between the Kings and the nobles and the merchant class.
   - Power was solidified by a national feeling enhanced by the spread of materials in vernacular languages and state control of religion.
     . Ferdinand and Isabella (Los Catolicos) united Spain as a Catholic state.
     . King Henry II, King John, Edward I and the Tudors united England and planted the seeds of democracy.
     . The Capetian and Valois kings were important in the creation of the French national state.
     . The Dukes of Moscow established the foundations of the Russian state.

9. Political consolidation occurred in Asia.

   - The Ottoman Turks conquered the Middle East, the Balkans, parts of Central Europe, and Egypt.
   - The Moguls conquered most of the Indian subcontinent creating a situation in which Muslim rulers controlled a largely Hindu population.

- The Emperors of the Ming and Ching (Manchu) Dynasties in China were supported by a Mandarin court system which subjugated the peasant population.
- The Togukawa Shogunate achieved power in Japan by subjugation of other feudal nobles and expelling traders who were Christian, Western, or Chinese.

10. The Commercial Revolution in Europe set up world-wide trade routes.

- The Italian city-state monopoly of Mediterranean trade led to explorations that resulted in opening routes to Africa, Asia and ultimately resulted in the discovery of the Americas.
- Maps made by European map makers during this period show how their perception of the world changed.
- The importance of trade can be seen in the rise of a mercantile class in Venice, Spain, Holland, England, the Turkish Empire, and India.
- Indigenous crops were transplanted to other areas.
  . The white potato, the sweet potato, corn, peanuts, and cassave (tapioca) were brought from the New World to Europe, Asia, and Africa.
  . Sugar production was brought from India and Egypt to the New World.
  . Coffee from Ethiopia and Arabia was brought to the New World as a crop, and became an important beverage in Europe and the Americas.
  . Tea from China, India and East Asia became an important beverage in Europe and the Americas.

11. Early imperialism became a world economic, political, and social system governing relationships among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

- Europeans colonized the coasts of South Africa, the Americas and Australia, setting up trading posts around the globe.
- The desires to gain and hold power led to rivalries around the globe.
  . England and Spain vied for naval power ending in the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
  . Rivalries between France and England were reflected in the Seven Years War, fought in parts of Europe, North America, and India.
  . Christian missionaries challenged the religious ideas of Asia, Africa and the Americas.

C. <u>Black Slavery Affected the Relationship Between Africa and Europe and the Americas.</u>

1. Slavery was an important part of the triangular trade between Africa, Europe and the Americas.

2. Because of different economic and social needs, slavery developed differently in the European colonies in the Americas: harshest in the Dutch and English colonies and less harsh in the Spanish colonies.

THEME IV: DEVELOPING DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS HAVE HAD AN EFFECT AROUND THE WORLD

A. British Democracy Developed Through Evolution and Revolution.

1. Parliament gained significant strength by forcing Charles I to accept the Petition of Right which limited the principle of Divine Right.

2. A Puritan-led Civil War resulted in an experiment in English government without a monarch.

3. The Restoration in 1660 marked the failure of the Commonwealth experiment.

4. The Habeus Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights and the Glorious Revolution were milestones in the triumph of Parliamentary power over royal prerogative.

5. The development of Cabinet government in the 18th century resulted in a monarchy whose powers were greatly limited.

6. The growth of political parties, Tory and Whig, provided the English voters with a choice.

7. The philosophy of John Locke influenced people in England and in America.

8. The ideas of the English struggle for democracy had a global impact.

B. The Concept of Natural Law Was Manifested in the Enlightenment.

1. The Enlightenment stressed the idea that people should gather as much knowledge as possible and solve problems by reason and intelligence.

2. The works of Galileo, Descartes, and Newton helped motivate the Enlightenment.

3. The ideas of the philosophes established the belief in natural law, natural rights and the perfectability of people.

- Voltaire stressed freedom of thought and speech.
- Montesquieu developed the idea of separation of powers.
- Rousseau expressed his ideas of the relationship between the people and the government in the "Social Contract."
- Thomas Jefferson applied the ideas of Locke in the Declaration of Independence.
- In India, rulers such as Akbar brought enlightenment to their region through exchange of ideas with the West and the development of mathematics, astronomy, city planning, and architecture.

C. The French Revolution Was a Catalyst for Change throughout the World.

1. The reign of Louis XIV epitomized the abuses of the Old Regime.

2. The development of severe problems and the abuses of the Old Regime forced the calling of the Estates General (legislature) after 175 years of neglect.

3. The storming of the Bastille was the symbolic beginning of the French Revolution.

4. The National Assembly evolved from the Estates General and tried to be more responsive to the aspirations of the people.

5. The Declaration of the Rights of Man which applied the ideas of the Revolution ended the old regime and has had world wide effects on the ideas of nationality and democratic rights.

6. During the Revolution there were periods of moderation and extremism which culminated in the rise to power of Napoleon.

7. The pattern of the French Revolution can be seen in other revolutions around the world.

8. The ideas - liberté, fraternité, égalité - of the French Revolution have had an influence on the philosophy of democracy throughout the world.

9. The ideas of nationality, nationhood and nationalism were spread first throughout Europe and then to Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

D. The Impact of Nationalism Has Been Profound and Global in Nature.

1. Among the factors that influence nationalism are geography, ethnicity, language, culture, religion, and common historical experiences.

2. Nationalism can be both beneficial and destructive in its impact on people.

3. Napoleon consolidated some of the ideas of the Revolution, such as establishing the equality of all people before the law in the Code Napoleon, and spread these throughout Europe.

4. Napoleon's own oppressive treatment of people stimulated the growth of nationalism in conquered countries.

5. The Congress of Vienna and the Metternich system attempted to restore political and social conditions as they were before the Revolution.

6. The combined effects of nationalism and liberalism caused the destruction of Metternich's policies.

E. Nationalistic Feelings Were Demonstrated throughout the World.

1. Latin American nations established their independence during the Napoleonic Era and maintained their independence in the face of Metternich's opposition.

2. The Sepoy Rebellion in India, which opposed English domination, signaled the birth of Indian nationalism.

3. The Taiping movement was a nationalist Chinese attempt to reform and modernize the Chinese state by using a combination of western and Confucian ideas.

4. The Meiji Restoration in Japan was an example of an Asian nationalist movement using western ideas to modernize and to maintain its independence.

5. The Chakri Dynasty in Thailand used nationalism and western ideas to maintain its independence.

THEME V: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION HAD GLOBAL IMPACT

A. Certain Economic, Political and Scientific Conditions were Essential for Industrial Development.

1. Political stability and a favorable government policy influenced industrial growth.

2. Resources provided the basis of power for machines and the production of goods.

3. Availability of surplus capital for investment aided the growth of industrial development.

4. Skilled and unskilled labor pools were needed for industry to develop.

5. Scientific know-how and practices were applied to production to create technological improvements.

6. Markets were needed to maintain the flow of raw materials, goods, and capital.

7. Development of transportation and communication systems aided industrial growth by allowing companies fast access to raw materials, markets and capital.

B. Machines Changed Economic Life.

1. The earliest forms of manufacturing were done in the homes.

2. Manufacturing moved to factories because it became more cost-efficient.

3. The invention of the steam engine was a catalyst for creating additional machines and new modes of transportation and communication.

4. The steam engine was a revolutionary new source of power; it greatly reduced the need for human and animal labor and could be used anywhere it was needed without regard to season or environment.

5. The development of each new machine created new needs which in turn stimulated new inventions.

6. Inventions such as the reaper and chemical fertilizer, created an agricultural revolution which required less farm labor.

7. Significant changes in the manufacture of textiles in England resulted in further developments within the industry.

8. The coal, iron and steel industries were vital to the Industrial Revolution.

9. Although the Industrial Revolution first began in England, its development continued in Western Europe, the Americas, and the rest of the world.

- Napoleon gave bounties to encourage industrial production in France.
- The Industrial Revolution developed in Germany after the Napoleonic Wars, and was aided by the nationalistic policies of Bismarck.
- Industrial growth progressed in the United States especially after the Civil War.
- During the Meiji Restoration, Japan borrowed industrial ideas from the West and adapted them to Japanese traditions and embarked on a rapid and remarkable period of industrial expansion.
- The British introduced elements of the Industrial Revolution into India, Australia, Canada, and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

C. The Industrial Revolution Had Major Economic, Social, Philosophical, and Political Effects on the World.

1. The Industrial Revolution created a change in life-styles and, eventually, a higher standard of living.

2. The Industrial Revolution had profound effects on family size and structure, religious values, health care, mass education, and mass entertainment.

3. Case studies of England, the United States, Japan, and India can show that the growth of cities and their population are associated with the Industrial Revolution.

4. Expanded political participation developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution.

5. Labor unions grew in industrial societies to fight for the needs of the workers.

6. Technological improvements helped create cheap and readily available newspapers which rapidly spread information.

D. The Industrial Revolution Affected World Economic Ideologies.

1. Writers presented different points of view on the role of the Industrial Revolution in people's lives.

   - Adam Smith favored laissez-faire capitalism in opposition to mercantilism.
   - Malthus said evils of the Industrial Revolution created a check on overpopulation and should be left alone to run their course.
   - The ideas of Charles Darwin were applied to social organization by Herbert Spencer who believed the fittest would survive in an industrial society.
   - Marx applied science to economic history, saying that a revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie would be a natural outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution.

2. Different economic ideologies such as capitalism, socialism and communism have been adopted by governments, but each of the economic systems has shown inherent strengths and weaknesses.

E. The Influence of Science and Technology Was Reflected in the Arts.

1. Engraving and lithography were important forms of art expression reflecting the methods and concerns of an industrialized society.

2. Romanticism and Realism were two responses of the arts to the Industrial Revolution.

3. The invention of the camera created new forms of visual art.

4. Impressionism in painting attempted to use color and light in a new way.

5. The spread of the Industrial Revolution to non-western countries generated nationalist literature and art expressing themes of realism and romanticism as a reaction to the problems of industrialization.

THEME VI: NINETEENTH CENTURY IMPERIALISM AFFECTED THE IMPERIAL POWERS AND THE COLONIES

A. Imperialism is Dominance of One People or Country Over Another.

1. Industrially developed powers frequently established political or economic control over less developed areas.

2. Economic factors such as desire for markets, resources, and cheap labor led to imperialism.

3. Political and strategic factors such as increasing prestige and establishing military bases and refueling stations furthered the imperialist idea.

4. Sociological factors such as missionary zeal and belief in the "White Man's Burden" widened the imperialist desire.

B. Case Studies of Imperialism

1. Britain gained control of India by divide-and-conquer tactics.

   - Divisions of language, geography, political control, and religion made India vulnerable to British imperialism.
   - The British systems of technology, education, government, and language were introduced.
   - Nationalist opposition took political and cultural forms such as the Sepoy Rebellion, the formation of the National Congress Party and Gandhism, and the writings of Rabindranath Tagore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

2. Imperialism in China took several forms among which the policy of spheres of influence was the most widespread.

   - European rivalry limited the amount of actual colonization that could take place.
   - The vast size and varied geography of China also played a role in limiting outright annexation.
   - The Chinese reacted against European domination by attempts at Westernizing, as shown by the Taiping Movement, and by the development of nationalist movements, such as the Boxers and the work of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

3. Japan modernized and became an imperialist power.

   - The Meiji Restoration led to the remarkably rapid modernization and industrialization of Japan.
   - Japan's geographic limitations resulted in an expansionist policy.

4. Lack of political cohesion opened Africa to imperialism.

   - The European competition for markets, raw materials, and a "place in the sun" led to the partition of Africa into colonies and protectorates.
   - European imperialists created political units out of diverse tribal groupings.
   - Europeans exploited the people and the resources of Africa.
   - Tribal affiliations hindered rapid development of nationalist movements aimed at removal of the Europeans.

C. Imperialism Had Negative and Positive Effects on the Colonizer and the Colonized.

1. Imperialism introduced improvements in health, education, sanitation, and technology.

2. Imperialism exploited the people and resources of the colonized area.

3. Imperialists sought to impose values which conflicted with existing cultures.

4. Imperialism imposed political boundaries which did not conform to existing tribal or ethnic divisions.

5. Imperialist powers gained from increased trade, availability of resources, strategic location, increased prestige, and cheap labor.

6. Imperialism resulted in increased racism, increased militarism, imperial rivalry, and a brutalization of the imperialists.

THEME VII: WARS, EFFORTS FOR PEACE AND REVOLUTIONS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

A. The 20th Century Has Been Characterized by Revolutions, Global Wars, and Attempts to Establish Global Peace.

1. Imperialism was an important force in world politics in the early years of the 20th century.

2. The causes of war include economic rivalry, nationalism, religious differences, militarism, and territorial disputes.

3. World War I was caused by a combination of rival nationalism, rival alliances, nationalism, international anarchy and imperialism.

4. World War I introduced a revolution in warfare as shown in the use of tanks, airplanes, gas, and submarines.

5. The peace treaties ending World War I sowed the seeds of continuing conflict.

6. A concerted effort was made to maintain peace after World War I.

   - Various factors served to limit the ability of the League of Nations to maintain peace.
   - The Washington Agreements, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and the Locarno Pact sought to prevent future wars.

7. These attempts at peace were threatened by the rise of Nazism and Fascism.

8. Axis aggression led to World War II.

9. Six years of war ended with the dropping of the atomic bomb and unconditional surrender.

10. The United Nations was set up to maintain international peace and security, to promote respect for human rights, and to resolve the international problems which could lead to war.

11. After the successful conclusion of the war, the U.S. and its allies and Russia and its satellites became antagonists in a cold war.

12. The Cold War was characterized by local conflicts such as the Korean War, the Middle East wars and the Vietnam War.

13. In the late seventies wars were also fought in Angola, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia. These local conflicts involved the major powers.

14. In the post-war period the major powers developed nuclear weapons of such destructiveness that a "balance of terror" was created.

15. SALT and detente were attempts to reduce the tensions and avert the horrors of nuclear war.

B. Ideological and Nationalist Revolutions Transformed Political and Economic Structures.

1. The Russian Revolution evolved into communist totalitarianism.

2. With the overthrow of the Ch'ing (Manchu) Dynasty, China entered a period of civil war and revolution which ended with the victory of the Chinese communists.

3. Mohandas K. Gandhi and his followers forged Indian independence.

4. In a variety of ways - mutual agreements, revolution, or UN action - other nations such as Jamaica, Ghana, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Algeria, Israel, Burma, and Indonesia gained independence.

5. The ideology of apartheid and separate development is being challenged in South Africa today.

C. The Dominant Forms of Government in the 20th Century Included Democracy, Fascism, Nazism, Communism, Socialism, and Personal Dictatorship.

1. Fascism dominated the governments of Italy, Spain, and Argentina.

2. Economic instability, nationalist resentment, and a background of authoritarianism and racism contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany. The Holocaust was a result of the racist Nazi philosophy.

3. In the Soviet Union Lenin and Stalin stated that their goals were to implement the Marxist concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

4. Some nations such as Sweden, Israel, Holland, and India have elements of socialism within a democratic framework.

5. Great differences in human political and economic rights have existed within the various systems, e.g., case studies of genocide of Armenians in Turkey, dissidents in the U.S.S.R., and starvation and persecution of Cambodians in Indo-China.

6. The struggle to achieve a balance between freedom and security has been a fundamental problem confronting all political and economic systems.

THEME VIII: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN THE POST-WAR WORLD AFFECT OUR LIVES TODAY

A. Rapid Change in Technology Has Significantly Changed Life in the 20th Century.

1. New modes of production make technologically advanced goods available to large groups of people around the world.

2. New applications of power improved and expanded transportation and communications.

3. A central problem of the 20th century is the lack of abundant and inexpensive energy sources.

4. New technologies in the areas of automation, computerization, transisterization affect living and working patterns.

5. Food production has been significantly increased by the introduction of new varieties of seeds, fertilizers, and sophisticated irrigation techniques and farm machinery.

6. National interests and scientific curiosity led to significant commitment to space exploration resulting in technological advances as well as enhanced knowledge of the universe.

B. Modernization and Traditionalism Conflict in Social and Cultural Movements.

1. Improved media technology has resulted in greater knowledge and understanding of other cultures.

   - Telephones, radio, television, cables and communications satellites have created an instantaneous communications network the world over.
   - Improvements in transportation have radically increased contact among people in different parts of the world.

2. The arts have shown a revival of traditional and nationalist themes and have been greatly influenced by increased contact between cultures.

   - Writers such as Rabindranath Tagore (India), Yukio Mishima (Japan), Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal), Prem Chand (India), and Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia) have drawn on cultural tradition to create national literatures.
   - Painters and musicians continue to draw on traditional sources for inspiration (Case study of arts in Mexico, Peru, China, Japan).

- Works of art and music show a synthesis of several cultures, e.g., Chinese ballet, Suzuki violin method; Indian influence on Western musicians.
- Artists from different cultures study, exchange ideas, and perform all over the world.

3. Religion remains an important and vital force for both change and stability in the world.

- A complete global perspective requires knowledge of the diversity of modern religions and freedom from misconceptions about religions.
- Religious revivalism has played an important role in the social, cultural, and economic lives of people, e.g., the Islamic revival, revivalism in the U.S.

4. The ideas of Lenin, Freud, Einstein, Gandhi, and Mao have greatly influenced the social cultural and economic life of the modern world.

5. Mass movement of peoples is a 20th century phenomenon.

- The movement of people from country to city has resulted in the creation of similar urban cultures throughout the world.
- Global migrations continue for a variety of political, cultural, and economic reasons such as the exchange of population between India and Pakistan, expulsion of Asians and Europeans from Uganda, movement of Cuban refugees to the United States and migrations of Indians around the world.

6. The traditional role of women is undergoing dynamic change throughout the world.

- Urbanization has had an important effect on the changing roles of men, women and children.
- Breaking down of traditional educational, occupational, and family roles of women has proceeded at differing rates in different societies (case studies of the role of women in China, Japan, the U.S., U.S.S.R., Sweden).

7. Traditional patterns of marriage and family structure are currently undergoing varying degrees of change in different societies.

- Arrangement of marriages persists in many societies although urbanization has begun to decrease this practice (case studies of Africa and India).
- Practices such as polygamy have decreased due to economic factors and contact with other cultures.
- The process of urbanization has contributed greatly to the ascendancy of the nuclear family over the extended family.
- In urban societies a pattern is developing in which children marry and enter careers at a later age.

C. National Economies Have Become More Interdependent in the 20th Century.

1. Many corporations have become multinational.

2. International banks such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are becoming more important because trade is becoming more global.

3. More money (capital) is invested and more goods and services are exchanged among nations than ever before.

4. Dwindling resources have enhanced the economic power of those nations controlling energy and other extractive resources.

5. The need for new and rare resources such as molybdenum, titanium, and cobalt has stimulated international competition.

6. The post-war recoveries of West Germany and Japan have been considered economic miracles with global effects.

7. The population explosion presents a threat to world economic, social and political security.

8. Attempts to control population growth have met with resistance from traditional forces in societies.